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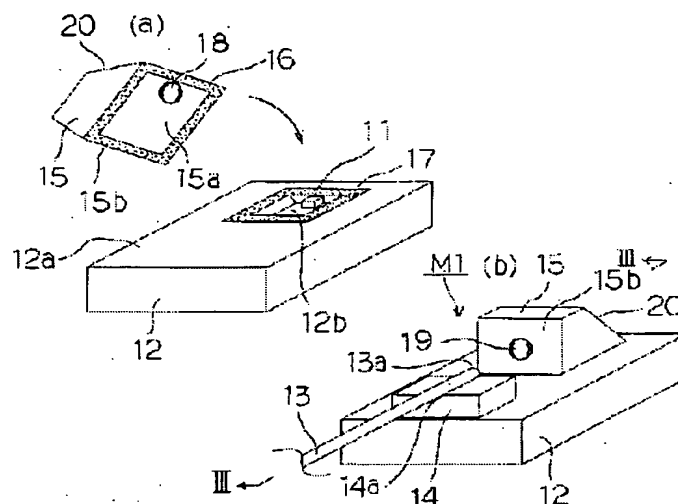
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TITLE : OPTICAL PATH CONVERTING BODY
AND ITS PACKAGING STRUCTURE
AND OPTICAL MODULE



ABSTRACT : PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical path converting reflection body for use in optical communication which is provided with simple structure and its packaging structure and an optical module.

SOLUTION: This optical path converting body is made to be an optical path converting body 15 in which a light incident plane 15a on which light from the outside of its main body having translucency and which is formed in a pillar shape is made incident and a slope 20 reflecting the light entering from the light incident plane 15a in the inside of the main body and a light-emitting surface 15b for emitting the light reflected on the slope 20 to the outside of the main body are formed respectively on side faces of the main body and also convex condensing lens parts 18, 19 are formed respectively in the light incident plane 15a, and the light-emitting surface 15b and an optical module is made to have structure in which a surface light emitting element 11 is provided on the lower positional surface 12b of a substrate 12 on which the lower positional surface 12b and a higher positional surface 12a having difference of elevation are formed and the optical path converting body 15 is provided on the higher positional surface 12a.

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 透光性を有し柱状を成す本体の側面に、前記本体の外側からの光を入射させる光入射面と、該光入射面から入射した光を前記本体の内側で反射させる傾斜面と、該傾斜面で反射した光を前記本体の外側へ出射させるための光出射面とを形成するとともに、前記光入射面及び前記光出射面のそれぞれに集光用のレンズ部を形成したことを特徴とする光路変換体。

【請求項2】 前記傾斜面と前記光入射面のなす角度、及び前記傾斜面と前記光出射面のなす角度が、それぞれ45°であるとともに、前記レンズ部は半球面状に形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光路変換体。

【請求項3】 前記本体の内側の屈折率を n_1 とし、前記本体の外側の屈折率を n_2 としたときに、 $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$ の関係を満足することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の光路変換体。

【請求項4】 高低差のある低位置面及び高位置面を形成した基板の低位置面に、面発光及び／又は受光を行わせる光半導体素子を配設するとともに、前記高位置面に前記光半導体素子に光接続させる請求項1に記載の光路変換体を配設したことを特徴とする光路変換体の実装構造。

【請求項5】 前記基板に前記低位置面を有する凹部を形成するとともに、該凹部に前記光半導体素子を収容し、且つ前記凹部を前記光半導体素子に光接続させる請求項1に記載の光路変換体で気密に封止したことを特徴とする請求項4に記載の光路変換体の実装構造。

【請求項6】 請求項4に記載の光路変換体の実装構造を備えるとともに、前記光路変換体の光入射面又は光出射面に、前記光半導体素子に光接続させる光ファイバの光出射端又は光入射端を対面させたことを特徴とする光モジュール。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、光通信分野及び光情報処理分野等において使用される光路変換体及びその実装構造並びに光モジュールに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】近年、光通信システムや光情報処理システムの実用化が進むにつれ、大容量の光信号を処理することができ、かつ高機能を有するシステムが要求されるようになってきている。これらシステムの実現には、光機能素子を集積した光集積回路が不可欠であり盛んに研究されている。

【0003】特に、光半導体素子と光ファイバを接続する技術に関し、従来、光半導体素子と光ファイバ間の光接続は光半導体素子を発光させる、若しくは素子導波路の一端に光を入射し、出射端に光ファイバを設置し、光ファイバ受光光量が最大になるように光ファイバ位置を

微妙に調整することにより、光ファイバと光半導体素子との光学的接続を行う、いわゆるアクティブアライメント方法が一般的であった。

【0004】このようにアクティブアライメント方法は、光半導体素子自身を発光させる、若しくは片端から光を入射させる必要が生じる。さらに、素子個々に対する光軸調芯には時間がかかり、コスト上昇につながる等の不便さがあった。

【0005】上記問題を解決するために、光半導体素子と光ファイバとの相対位置を機械的に精度よく配置し、光学接続を達成する技術（パッシブアライメント技術）が、近年盛んに研究されている。

【0006】パッシブアライメント技術は、光半導体素子及び光ファイバの位置が機械的な精度のみで決まるため、光半導体素子を発光させる、若しくは光を入射させる必要がない。このように、パッシブアライメント技術は、従来の電気素子マウント技術の延長線上にあるといえ、その量産効果は極めて絶大であり、光モジュールの低価格化には必須の技術となりつつある。また、パッシブアライメント技術は、このような表面実装型光伝送モジュールを実現させ、光モジュールの高速化、小型・低背化に必要不可欠の技術となっている。

【0007】一方、近年、面発光レーザ（Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser、以下略してVCSELと記す）の応用展開が盛んに議論されている。面発光レーザは、端面共振器型の従来のファブリペローレーザと比較し、動作電流が小さく、温度特性にも優れる等の特徴を有しているために、次世代の光通信光源として注目されている。

【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】以上のことから、前述のパッシブアライメント技術をVCSELに応用展開しようとする流れは至極自然である。

【0009】しかしながら、VCSELを表面実装した光モジュールを実現するためには、以下に示す2つの大きな課題を解決する必要があった。

【0010】第1の課題は、VCSEL実装面とVCSELの光出射方向が互いに垂直な関係にあることにより、VCSELと光ファイバを光学的に効率よく接続するには何らかの工夫が必要になることである。

【0011】VCSELを表面実装するので、その光出射方向は実装基板に対し法線方向となる。一般に、電流を供給する電極は実装基板表面に形成されるために、電極と実装基板上の電気接合部位を接合させると、実装基板表面に対し法線方向に光線が出射される。すなわち、光線進行方向と実装面が垂直の位置関係となる。従来型の端面発光レーザにおいてはこのような配慮は不要である。端面発光レーザでは、通常、共振器は実装面に平行に形成されるので、光出射の方向は共振器の方向（つまり実装面と平行）に出射する。このため、共振器の片

側端面に光ファイバを配置することにより、容易にレーザダイオードからの出射光を光ファイバに入射できる。

【0012】そこで、斜面形状に加工した光ファイバの先端面、或いは半透明反射面で、VCSELからの出射光を反射させて、光路変換を行う方法が提案されている（例えば、米国特許6081638号公報を参照）。

【0013】しかし、この方法では、光ファイバ端面を斜めに研磨すること、また、光ファイバの円筒対称性を無くすことにより、光ファイバ軸における回転方向の調整が必要になること等から、コストが増大するなどの問題がある。

【0014】また別の方法として、VCSELからの出射光を光ファイバに入射させるために、実装基板の表層に斜め反射面を設け、この反射面で光路を曲げ、予め所望の位置に配置された光ファイバへ光入射させる方法が提案されている（例えば、特表平11-502633号公報を参照）。しかし、この方法では以下の第2の課題を解決しなければならない。

【0015】第2の課題は、レーザダイオードの出射光が或る広がり角を持って空間を伝播していくという問題である。

【0016】これを解決する最も単純な方法は、レーザダイオードの光出射端と光ファイバの光入射端を近接させることである。端面発光型レーザを用いるならば、この方法を実施することは至極簡単である。

【0017】しかし、VCSELを用いる場合は、前記第1の課題で述べたように、光出射方向が実装面と垂直になるために、何らかの反射面で光路を変換する必要があるが必ずしも容易ではない。また、VCSELチップの外形状等による幾何的制限により、いくらかの光路長を確保しなければならない。このため、光ファイバに入射する出射光スポット径が大きくなり、その結果、光ファイバとの光学接続が効率的にできなくなる。

【0018】これら問題へのアプローチとして最も単純な方法は、チップキャリアと呼ばれる矩形体の一側面にVCSELを実装し、その後、チップキャリアの別の側面を実装面として、VCSEL出射面と光ファイバ入射端面が相対向して近接されるように、チップキャリアを実装基板上に実装するという方法である。

【0019】しかしこの方法では、VCSELをチップキャリア上に実装した後、チップキャリアを回転させた後、実装基板上に配置する必要があるが、工程上不便である。また、現在、出射光の高速動作が要求されているので、チップキャリア自体の有するキャパシタンスが高速動作を阻害する要因ともなっており、チップキャリアを省くことが望ましい。

【0020】本発明は、上記の2つの大きな課題を同時に解決でき、しかもVCSELの表面実装を低背に実現するための簡便な構造を備えた、光通信用の光路変換体及びその実装構造並びにそれを用いた光モジュールを提

供することを目的とする。

【0021】

【課題を解決するための手段】前述の課題を解決するために、本発明の光路変換体は、透光性を有し柱状を成す本体の側面に、前記本体の外側からの光を入射させる光入射面と、該光入射面から入射した光を前記本体の内側で反射させる傾斜面と、該傾斜面で反射した光を前記本体の外側へ出射させるための光出射面とを形成するとともに、前記光入射面及び前記光出射面のそれぞれに集光用のレンズ部を形成したことを特徴とする。

【0022】また特に、前記傾斜面と前記光入射面のなす角度、及び前記傾斜面と前記光出射面のなす角度が、それぞれ45°であるとともに、前記レンズ部は半球面状に形成されていることを特徴とする。

【0023】また特に、前記本体の内側の屈折率を n_1 とし、前記本体の外側の屈折率を n_2 としたときに、 $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$ の関係を満足することを特徴とする。

【0024】また、本発明の光路変換体の実装構造は、高低差のある低位置面及び高位置面を形成した基板の低位置面に、面発光及び／又は受光を行わせる光半導体素子を配設するとともに、前記高位置面に前記光半導体素子に光接続させる上記光路変換体を配設したことを特徴とする。

【0025】また特に、前記基板に前記低位置面を有する凹部を形成するとともに、該凹部内に前記光半導体素子を収容し、且つ前記凹部を前記光半導体素子に光接続させる上記光路変換体で気密に封止したことを特徴とする。

【0026】さらに、本発明の光モジュールは、上記光路変換体の実装構造を備えるとともに、前記光路変換体の光入射面又は光出射面に、前記光半導体素子に光接続させる光ファイバの光出射端又は光入射端を対面させたことを特徴とする。

【0027】

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明の実施形態について模式的に図示した図面に基づき詳細に説明する。

【0028】本発明に係る光通信用の光路変換体の斜視図を図1(a)、(b)に示す。光路変換体15は透光性を有し且つ柱状を成す本体の側面に、本体の外側からの光を入射させる光入射面15aと、この光入射面15aからの入射光を本体の内側で反射させるために、入射光軸に対して傾斜している傾斜面（反射面）20と、この光入射面15aに入射され傾斜面20の本体の内側で反射した光を出射させるための光出射面15bとが形成されており、光入射面15a及び光出射面15bに、集光作用をなし平行光を得ることができるレンズ部18、19を形成したことを特徴とする。なお、図中16は金属で形成された接合部であり、光路変換体15を後記する素子実装用基板（以下、単に基板という）上に配設する

際に、この基板の主面と接合させるためのものである。

【0029】図2(a)に光路変換体15を素子実装用基板(以下、単に基板という)12に配設する様子を分解斜視図にて示し、図2(b)に光路変換体15の実装構造を斜視図にて示す。図2に示すように、高低差のあるを形成した基板12の低位置面12bに、活性層領域がGaAs系、AlGaAs系、InGaAs系、InGaAsP系等の材料で構成されたVCSEL等の光半導体素子である面発光素子11(及び/又はフォトダイオード等の光半導体素子である面受光素子)を配設するとともに、高位置面12aに光路変換体15を配設している。そして、特に面発光素子11(及び/又は面受光素子)を光路変換体15で覆って気密に封止したことを特徴とする。

【0030】光モジュールM1は、光路変換体15の光出射面15bに光ファイバ13の光入射端13aを対面させたものである。なお、例えば図2(a)において、基板12に形成した凹部内の低位置面12bに面受光素子を設け、図2(b)において、例えば15bを光入射面とし、光ファイバ13の端部13を光出射端として、光路変換体15の光入射面に光ファイバ13の光出射端を対面させて光モジュールを構成してもよい。また、高低差のある低位置面12b及び高位置面12aは段差でもよく凹部を基板12に形成しなくともよい。

【0031】次に、図3に模式的に示す図2(b)のII-I'線断面図に基づいて、例えばVCSELである面発光素子11と光ファイバ13間の光学的接続方法について説明する。光路変換体15において、傾斜面20と光入射面15aのなす角度 θ_1 、及び傾斜面20と光出射面15bのなす角度 θ_2 がそれぞれ 45° であり、レンズ部18、19は集光作用を行い平行光を得ることが可能な半球面状に形成されている。

【0032】面発光素子11からの出射光は、光路変換体15内へ入射され、傾斜面20で直角に光路変換され、光路変換体15を透過した後、光ファイバ13に入射される。面発光素子11からの出射光は、半導体レーザー特有のある広がり角をもって球面波的に媒質中を伝播する。半球面状のレンズ部18(以下、入射レンズともいう)、光路変換体15の屈折率 n_1 、外部媒質の屈折率 n_2 、並びに入射レンズ18の半球面半径 r_1 で定まる焦点位置に面発光素子の出射端面を配置することで、面発光素子11からの出射光を平行光に変換できる。平行光に変換された伝播光は、同様の原理でレンズ部19(以下、出射レンズともいう)の焦点位置に、光ファイバ13の入射端面13aを配置することで、効果的に面発光素子11からの出射光を光ファイバ13に入射させることが可能となる。

【0033】次に、図4に示す断面模式図に基づき入射レンズ18について詳細に説明する。図4において、点Cは半球レンズの中心、 r は半球レンズの半径、点Fは焦

点位置を、Aは半球レンズの球面と直線CFとの交点(以下、頂点)を表す。半球内部の屈折率を n_1 、半球外部の屈折率を n_2 とすると、焦点距離AFは $n_2 / (n_1 - n_2) \times r$ の関係式で与えられる。例えば、 $n_1 = 1.5$ 、 $n_2 = 1.0$ とし、 $r = 100 \mu\text{m}$ とすると、 $AF = 200 \mu\text{m}$ となり、半球面レンズ頂点Aから $200 \mu\text{m}$ 離れた位置に面発光素子の出射点を配置すると、出射光は平行光に変換される。出射レンズ19についても同様に説明できる。

【0034】また、上記光学系において、倍率 m は入射レンズ焦点距離 f_1 、出射レンズ焦点距離 f_2 としたとき、 $m = f_2 / f_1$ で与えられる。 f_1 、 f_2 は、光路変換体15及び周囲媒質の屈折率がきまれば、入射レンズ18の半径 r_1 、出射レンズ19の半径 r_2 で決定されるから、 r_1 、 r_2 を任意に調整する(例えば、 r_1 と r_2 を異ならせる)ことで、任意の倍率 m が設定可能である。

【0035】すなわち、面発光素子11からの出射光のスポットサイズと光ファイバ13のスポットサイズが同一でないとしても、入射レンズ18及び出射レンズ19の半径を適当に設定することで、良好な光学的接続が実現できる。

【0036】次に、傾斜面20について詳細に説明する。傾斜面20にはAu、Al、またはAg等から成る高反射率の金属膜を施して反射体とすると、傾斜面20の傾斜角がいかなる場合でも光を効率良く反射させることができる。ただし、反射として全反射を利用する場合にはこのような金属膜の形成は不要である。

【0037】光は、屈折率の高い媒質から低い媒質へ或る入射角以上で入射すると、屈折率の低い側には伝播できず、媒質の境界面で完全反射される。屈折率 $n_1 = 1.5$ から $n_2 = 1.0$ へ入射した光の反射率の角度依存性を図5(a)に示す。この図から明らかなように、入射角が小さい時、光は偏光方向によって異なる反射率をもって反射するが、全反射角 $= 41.8^\circ$ 以上で両偏光光(S偏光、P偏光)とも100%反射される。すなわち、光路変換体15が $n_1 = 1.5$ であるならば、入射角 45° において伝播光は完全反射されるため、特に反射面20に反射膜等を施さなくても理想的な反射面となる。

【0038】反射面20の斜面角を 45° (90° の光路変換)としたときに全反射がおきる媒質の屈折率比 n_2 / n_1 を計算した結果を図5(b)に示す。この図より、傾斜面20を全反射面とするためには、 $n_2 / n_1 < 0.71$ の条件を満たせば良く、この範囲で適宜に、光路変換体15の材料選定が可能である。具体的には周囲媒質屈折率 $n_2 = 1.0$ としたとき、 $n_1 > 1.41$ の材料を光路変換体に用いればよく、一般的な光学ガラス材料、例えばクラウンガラス、硼珪クラウンガラス、重クラウンガラス、軽フリントガラス、重フリントガラ

ス、シリカガラス、サファイア、セレン化亜鉛等の材料が使用可能である。その他、透明樹脂なども使用可能である。

【0039】次に、光路変換体15の実装構造とそれを用いた光モジュールの実施形態について詳細に説明する。

【0040】図2において、面発光素子11を実装する基板12は、高低差のある低位置面12b及び高位置面12aが形成されており、低位置面を異方性エッチングで容易に作製可能な例えば単結晶シリコンを用いる。また、凹部内に形成された低位置面12bの周囲の高位置面12aに、薄膜パターンである接合用半田で接合部17が環状に形成されている。面発光素子11は、例えば基板12に形成されたアラインメントマーカ（不図示）等によって正確に位置決めされ、低位置面12bに設けられた接合用半田（不図示）によって実装固定される。

【0041】面発光素子11の実装後、光路変換体15が面発光素子11と同様に面発光素子11の上部に実装固定される。光路変換体15の基板12と相対向させる面（この実施形態では光入射面15a）には予め接合用金属パターンで接合部16が形成されており、基板12側の接合部17との加熱圧着により接合される。このとき、面発光素子11の光出射点と入射レンズ18は同一光軸上に配置されるよう正確に位置決め実装されている。

【0042】面発光素子11及び光路変換体15を基板12上へ実装後、光ファイバ13を位置決めするための光ファイバ実装用基板14を基板12上へ配置し、次いで、光ファイバ13を光ファイバ実装用基板14上へ配置する。このとき、光ファイバ13の光軸と出射レンズ19の光軸が一致するように正確に位置決めされる。

【0043】接合部17は、下地金属として、たとえば、上層／下層でAu／CrあるいはAu／Pt／Ti等の積層体で形成し、この積層体上に金錫、鉛錫等の半田材料を配設して構成されている。なお、このような下地金属の下部には例えばSiO₂膜等の絶縁膜が形成されている。面発光素子11への電力供給線路（不図示）は、前記絶縁膜を最下層に設け、最下層の絶縁膜上に面発光素子11への電力供給配線を形成し、その上にSiO₂、ZrO₂、TiO₂、Al₂O₃等の絶縁膜を形成した後、前記下地金属を形成する構造が望ましい。このような構造を採用することにより、光路変換体15を面発光素子11上部に配置させ、面発光素子11の周りに完全な気密封止構造と絶縁構造を形成させることが可能となる。

【0044】次に、アレイ化した面発光素子11や面発光素子等の光半導体素子アレイを設け、光路変換体15の側面に光半導体素子のアレイ化に対応したレンズ部をアレイ状に設け、このアレイ状のレンズ部に光接続する複数の光ファイバを並設した光モジュールについて説明

する。

【0045】図6に斜視図にて示す光モジュールM2は、基板12上に、3本の光ファイバ13A、13B、13Cを横並びに並設した光ファイバ実装用基板14と、出射レンズ19A、19B、19C、及びこれら出射レンズに対応してアレイ状に配設された入射レンズを設けた光路変換体15と、出射レンズに対応した出射部を有する面発光素子アレイとを備えて成る。

【0046】ここで、光路変換体15の傾斜面20は光モジュールM1と同様に45°の角度で形成されている。また、図示されていない面発光素子アレイは、図2(b)と同様にして光路変換体15の下部に配置されている。面発光素子アレイの列方向は光ファイバ光軸に対し垂直な方向である。光路変換体15における、入射レンズ及び出射レンズの半径は、たかだか100μm程度で良いため、例えば300μm間隔の高密度の面発光素子アレイチップに対しても十分に対応できる。

【0047】本発明の光路変換体15は2次元VCSELアレイに対しても有効である。図7及び図8に模式的に図示した光モジュールM3は、3×2の面発光素子2次元アレイについての適用例を示したものである。

【0048】光モジュールM3は、光モジュールM1と同様に基板12に形成された凹部内の低位置面に、3×2の行列に配置された発光部11A、11B、11C、11D、11E、11Fを備えた面発光素子アレイ21を配設したものであり、この面発光素子アレイの発光部に対応して入射レンズと出射レンズ（19A～19F）を備え、光モジュールM1と同様に形成された傾斜面20を備えた光路変換体15で覆って構成されている。さらに、光路変換体15の出射レンズに対応して光ファイバが3列2段に設けられている。すなわち、光ファイバ搭載用のV溝が3列に形成された下部光ファイバ実装用基板14Aに、光ファイバ13A、13B、13Cが配設され、上下両主面のそれぞれに光ファイバ搭載用のV溝が3列に形成された上部光ファイバ実装用基板14Bが載置され、さらに、光ファイバ13D、13E、13Fが上部光ファイバ実装用基板14Bの上主面に形成されたV溝に配設されている。

【0049】このような構成により、図8に示すように、例えば、面発光素子アレイ21の発光部11Bから出射された光は、入射レンズ18Bで平行光にされ、傾斜面20により直角に反射され、出射レンズ19Bで集光され、出射レンズの焦点位置に配設された光ファイバ13Bの先端部へ入射される。同様にして、面発光素子アレイ21の発光部11Eからの出射光は入射レンズ18E、傾斜面20、出射レンズ19Eを経て、光ファイバ13Eの先端部へ入射される。

【0050】かくして、光ファイバの光軸方向に並んだ面発光素子アレイからの出射光線列は、それぞれ反射面で90°光路変換され、面発光素子の実装基板面に垂直

な方向の光線列となり、各光ファイバの先端部を各光線の焦点位置に配置することで、きわめて良好な光学的接続が可能となるとともに、面発光素子を光路変換体で覆うようにしたので低背化も実現される。

【0051】なお、本発明の光路変換体を用いた光モジュールは、VCSEL等の面発光素子を用いた光送信モジュールを想定したが、相反性より面発光素子を受光素子として用いて、光受信用モジュールに応用したり、面発光素子と受光素子とを設けて光受発信用モジュールに適用できることは当然である。

【0052】また、上記光路変換体に設けた入射レンズ、出射レンズは例えば球面誘電体の界面における屈折を利用したものについて説明したが、その他、回折を利用したフレネルレンズや、ホログラムレンズのような平板レンズを用いてもよく、このような平板状のレンズを用いることで、よりいっそう小型化・低背化を期待できる。

【0053】

【実施例】以下に、本発明をより具体化した実施例について説明する。

【0054】図1において、光路変換体15として硼珪クラウンガラスを用い、モールド成形により形成した。接合部16は金属蒸着法を用いて作製した。傾斜面20は光路変換体15の接合面に対し45°の傾斜をもって形成され、入射レンズ18、出射レンズ19の半径はともに100 μ mとした。

【0055】図2に示す光モジュールM2において、基板12として単結晶シリコンを用い、VCSEL11を配設した低位置面12bは、フォトリソグラフィ技術並びにアルカリ水溶液を用いた異方性エッチング技術等を用いて正確に作製した。この低位置面12bの深さは約400 μ mとした。これは、入射レンズ18の焦点距離、並びにVCSEL11の素子厚みにより決定したからである（焦点距離及びVCSEL11の素子厚みを200 μ m程度とした）。また、低位置面12bの幅は、光路変換体15のサイズにより決まるが、光路変換体15の接合面を1mm \times 1mmとしたので、これより少し小さめのサイズとした。VCSEL11の実装基板である基板12上に、低位置面12bも含めて、最下層としてSiO₂から成る絶縁膜を熱酸化法により形成した。

【0056】最下層のSiO₂上に、VCSEL11へ電力を供給する電気配線を、フォトリソグラフィ法及び金属蒸着法等により形成し、その上に前記金属配線の電気接続部（電極パッド）を除き、上部絶縁層としてSiO₂をスパッタ法で形成した。上部絶縁層上に接合用薄膜半田パターンから成る接合部17を設けた。半田薄膜材料として金錫を用いた、半田パターンの下地金属層としては上層/下層でAu/Pt/Tiの積層構造とした。本実施例の半田薄膜パターンは不図示としている

が、VCSEL11の実装部にも同時に設けた。

【0057】VCSEL11、光路変換体15、及び光ファイバ13の実装工程について以下に説明する。

【0058】最初に、VCSEL11を基板12上の低位置面12bに位置決めマーカ（不図示）を用いて正確に配置され、不図示の薄膜半田を用いてVCSEL11を実装した。その後、基板12と光路変換体15を、位置決めマーカ（不図示）を用いて位置合わせした後、基板12側の接合部17及び光路変換体15側の接合部16を圧着加熱することにより、基板12上に光路変換体15を実装した。

【0059】光路変換体15の実装は窒素などの不活性気体雰囲気中で行い、基板12に形成した凹部の周囲に設けた接合用半田から成る接合部17を用いて、VCSEL11を光路変換体15でもって気密封止した。

【0060】次に、光ファイバ実装用基板14を正確に基板12上へ実装し、最後に光ファイバ13を光ファイバ実装用基板14上に設けられたV溝14aへ配置固定することで、本発明の光路変換体15を備えた光モジュールM1を完成させた。

【0061】かくして、本実施例により、面発光素子の実装面に対し垂直方向に出射した光の光路を容易に90°変換することができ、効率よく且つ効果的に光ファイバに光入射させることができた。さらに、面発光素子を容易にかつ簡便に気密封止し、低背化を実現した光モジュールとすることができた。

【0062】

【発明の効果】本発明の光路変換体によれば、透光性を有し柱状を成す本体の側面に、本体の外側からの光を入射させる光入射面と、該光入射面から入射した光を本体の内側で反射させる傾斜面と、該傾斜面で反射した光を本体の外側へ出射させるための光出射面とを形成するとともに、光入射面及び光出射面のそれぞれに集光用のレンズ部を形成したので、簡単な構成で光半導体素子と光ファイバとの光結合が効率良く実現される。

【0063】特に、光路変換体の傾斜面と光入射面のなす角度、及び傾斜面と光出射面のなす角度が、それぞれ45°であるとともに、レンズ部が半球面状に形成されていることにより、例えば面発光素子の実装面に対し垂直方向に出射した光の光路を容易に90°変換することができ、低背化を維持した状態で効率よく効果的に光ファイバに光入射させることが可能な実装構造及び光モジュールが提供できる。

【0064】また、光路変換体の屈折率を n_1 とし、本体の外側周囲の屈折率を n_2 としたときに、 $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$ の関係を満足させることにより、界面で全反射が生じるので傾斜面に金属膜等の光反射膜を形成する必要がなく、しかも効率的な光反射が実現される。

【0065】また、光入射面に形成された半球面は、前記光出射面に形成された半球面と半径を異ならせること

により、光学系の倍率調整を容易にすることができる。

【0066】また、高低差のある低位置面及び高位置面を形成した基板の低位置面に、光半導体素子を配設するとともに、高位置面に光路変換体を配設する実装構造により、低背化を実現させることができる。

【0067】さらに、光半導体素子を光路変換体で覆って気密に封止することで、これら素子の周囲を容易かつ簡便に気密封止できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る光路変換体の実施形態を模式的に説明する図であり、(a)は光路変換体を素子実装用基板上に配設する際の斜視図、(b)は光路変換体の下面(配設面)の様子を示す斜視図である。

【図2】本発明に係る光路変換体の実装構造を模式的に説明する図であり、(a)は光路変換体を素子実装用基板上に配設の様子を示す分解斜視図であり、(b)は光路変換体の実装構造(光モジュール)を示す斜視図である。

【図3】光路変換体を介して光ファイバと光半導体素子との光接続を模式的に説明する、図2(b)のIII-III線断面図である。

【図4】本発明の光路変換体に設けたレンズの球面における光学的位置関係を模式的に説明した断面図である。

【図5】本発明の光路変換体の実施形態を説明する線図であり、(a)は屈折率 $n_1 = 1.5$ の媒質から $n_2 = 1.0$ の媒質へ入射した光の入射角と反射率との関係を示す線図であり、(b)は傾斜面の斜面角を 45° (90° の光路変換)としたときの全反射が生じる媒質屈折率比 n_2/n_1 を計算した結果を示す図である。

【図6】本発明に係る光モジュールの他の実施形態を模式的に示す斜視図である。

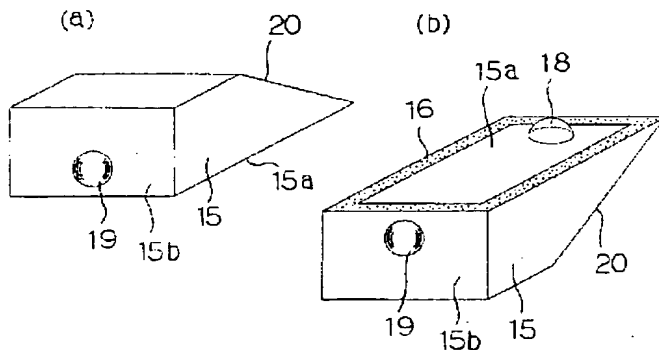
【図7】本発明に係る光モジュールのさらに他の実施形態を模式的に示す斜視図であり、(a)は素子実装用基板の一主面側の様子を示す斜視図、(b)は光モジュールの斜視図である。

【図8】図7におけるVII-VII線断面を模式的に示す図である。

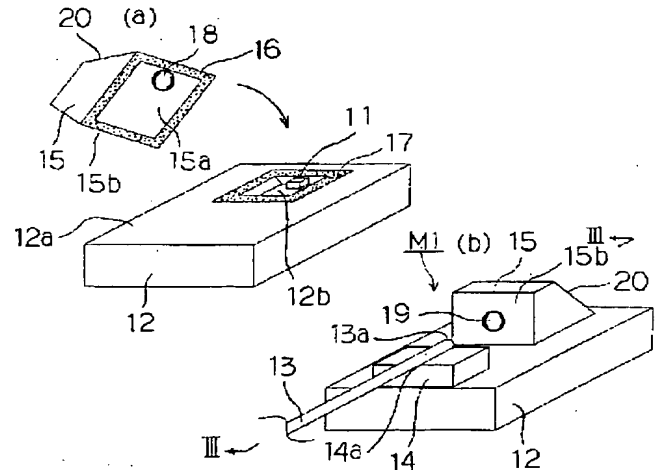
【符号の説明】

11、11A、11B、11C、11D、11E、11F：面受光素子(VCSEL素子)
12：素子実装用基板(基板)
12a：高位置面
12b：低位置面
13、13A、13B、13C、13D、13E、13F：光ファイバ
14：光ファイバ実装用基板
15：光路変換体
15a：光入射面
15b：光出射面
16：光路変換体側の接合部
17：素子実装用基板側の接合部
18、18B、18E：入射レンズ(光入射面に設けたレンズ部)
19、19A、19B、19C、19D、19E、19F：出射レンズ(光出射面に設けたレンズ部)
20：傾斜面(光反射面)
21：面発光素子アレイ
M1、M2、M3：光モジュール

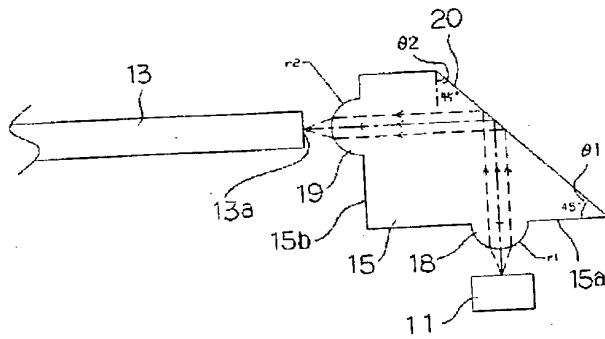
【図1】



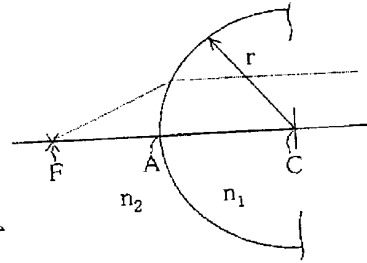
【図2】



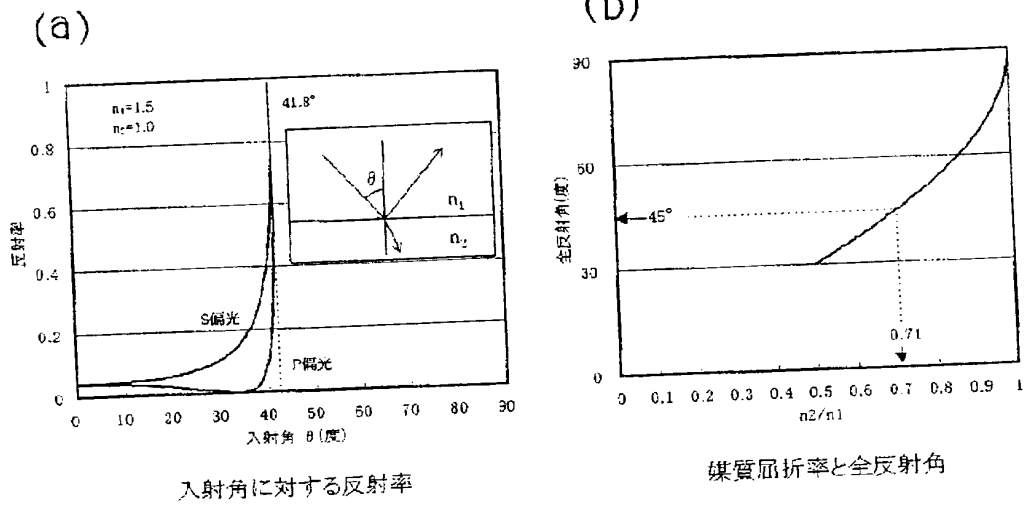
【図3】



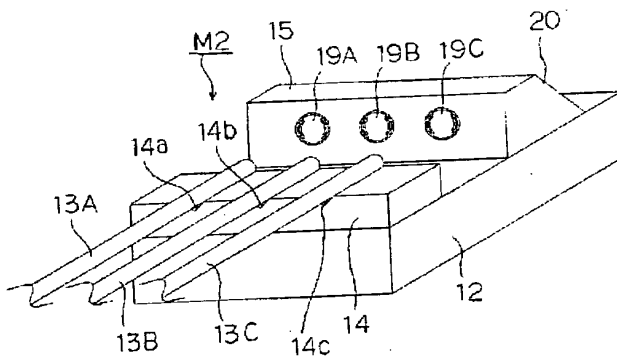
【図4】



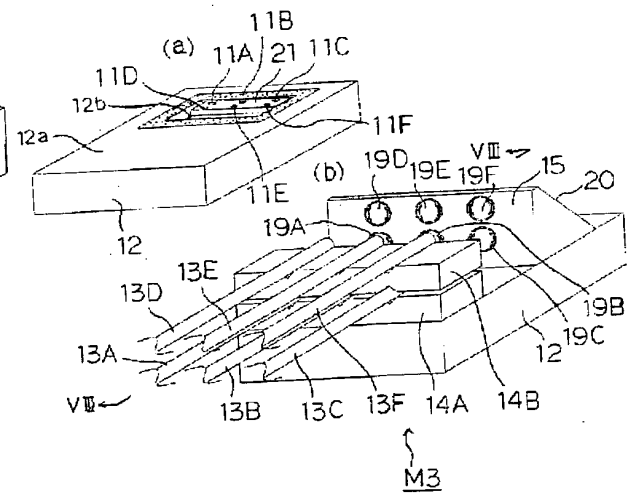
【図5】



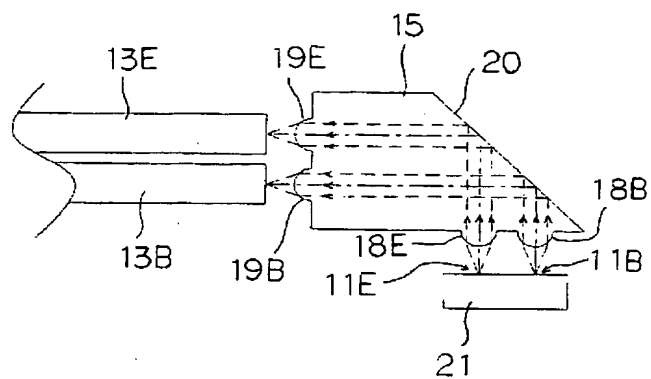
【図6】



【図7】



【図8】



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The optical plane of incidence to which the side face of a body in which have translucency and the shape of a column is accomplished is made to carry out incidence of the light from the outside of said body, The optical-path conversion object characterized by forming the lens section for condensing in each of said optical plane of incidence and said optical outgoing radiation side while forming the inclined plane in which the light which carried out incidence from this optical plane of incidence is reflected by the inside of said body, and the optical outgoing radiation side for carrying out outgoing radiation of the light which reflected in this inclined plane to the outside of said body.

[Claim 2] It is the optical-path conversion object according to claim 1 characterized by forming said lens section in the shape of a semi-sphere side while the include angle which said inclined plane and said optical plane of incidence make, and the include angle which said inclined plane and said optical outgoing radiation side make are 45 degrees, respectively.

[Claim 3] The optical-path conversion object according to claim 2 characterized by satisfying the relation of $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$ when the refractive index inside said body is set to n_1 and the refractive index of the outside of said body is set to n_2 .

[Claim 4] Mounting structure of the optical-path conversion object characterized by arranging in said OPTO semiconductor device the optical-path conversion object according to claim 1 which makes optical connection at said high surface of position while arranging the OPTO semiconductor device which makes field luminescence and/or light-receiving perform to the low surface of position of the substrate in which a low surface of position and a high surface of position with the difference of elevation were formed.

[Claim 5] Mounting structure of the optical-path conversion object according to claim 4 characterized by closing airtightly with the optical-path conversion object according to claim 1 which said OPTO semiconductor device is held [object] in this crevice, and makes said OPTO semiconductor device make optical connection of said crevice while forming the crevice which has said low surface of position in said substrate.

[Claim 6] The optical module characterized by making the optical outgoing radiation edge or the optical incidence edge of an optical fiber which makes optical connection meet the optical plane of incidence or the optical outgoing radiation side of said optical-path conversion object to said OPTO semiconductor device while having the mounting structure of an optical-path conversion object according to claim 4.

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to an optical module at the optical-path conversion object used in the optical-communication field, the optical-information-processing field, etc., and its mounting structure list.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The system which can process a mass lightwave signal and has high efficiency is increasingly required as utilization of an optical transmission system or an optical-information-processing system progresses in recent years. The optical integrated circuit which accumulated the optoelectronic device is studied indispensably and briskly by these system implementation.

[0003] The so-called active alignment approach of making optical connection between an optical fiber and an OPTO semiconductor device was common by carrying out incidence of the light to the end of component waveguide conventionally, about the technique which connects an optical fiber with an OPTO semiconductor device especially, or the optical connection between an OPTO semiconductor device and an optical fiber makes an OPTO semiconductor device emit light, installing an optical fiber in an outgoing radiation edge, and adjusting an optical fiber location delicately so that the optical fiber light-receiving quantity of light may become max.

[0004] Thus, the active alignment approach will need to make the OPTO semiconductor device itself emit light, or will need to carry out incidence of the light from one end. Furthermore, optical-axis alignment to component each took time amount, and there was inconvenient [, such as leading to a cost rise,].

[0005] In order to solve the above-mentioned problem, the relative position of an OPTO semiconductor device and an optical fiber is mechanically arranged with a sufficient precision, and the technique (passive alignment technique) of attaining optical connection is studied briskly in recent years.

[0006] Since the location of an OPTO semiconductor device and an optical fiber is decided only by mechanical precision, a passive alignment technique needs to make an OPTO semiconductor device emit light, or does not need to carry out incidence of the light. Thus, it can say that a passive alignment technique is on the production of the conventional electric element mounting technique, and the volume efficiency is very greatest and is becoming an indispensable technique at low-pricing of an optical module. Moreover, a passive alignment technique realizes such a surface mount mold optical transmission module, and is a technique indispensable to improvement in the speed of an optical module, and small and the reduction in the back.

[0007] On the other hand, it argues about application expansion of a surface emission-type laser (it omits Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser and the following, and is described as VCSEL) briskly in recent years. As compared with the conventional Fabry-Perot laser of an end-face resonator mold, the operating current of a surface emission-type laser is small, and since it has the descriptions, such as excelling also in the temperature characteristic, it attracts attention as the next-generation light source

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for optical communication.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The flow which is going to carry out application expansion of the above-mentioned passive alignment technique from the above thing at VCSEL is very natural.

[0009] However, in order to realize the optical module which carried out the surface mount of the VCSEL, two big technical problems shown below needed to be solved.

[0010] The 1st technical problem is that a certain device is needed for connecting an optical fiber with VCSEL efficiently optically, when the direction of optical outgoing radiation of a VCSEL component side and VCSEL has a perpendicular relation mutually.

[0011] Since the surface mount of the VCSEL is carried out, the direction of optical outgoing radiation turns into the direction of a normal to a mounting substrate. Generally, since the electrode which supplies a current is formed in a mounting substrate front face, if at least the electric joint on a mounting substrate is joined to an electrode, outgoing radiation of the beam of light will be carried out in the direction of a normal to a mounting substrate front face. That is, it becomes a beam-of-light travelling direction and physical relationship with a perpendicular component side. In the end-face luminescence laser of a conventional type, such consideration is unnecessary. By end-face luminescence laser, since a resonator is formed in parallel with a component side, outgoing radiation of the direction of optical outgoing radiation is usually carried out in the direction of a resonator (that is, parallel to a component side). For this reason, the incidence of the outgoing radiation light from a laser diode can be easily carried out to an optical fiber by arranging an optical fiber to the single-sided end face of a resonator.

[0012] Then, the outgoing radiation light from VCSEL is reflected and the method of performing optical-path conversion is proposed in the apical surface of an optical fiber which processed the slant-face configuration, or the translucent reflector (see for example, the U.S. Pat. No. 6081638 number official report).

[0013] However, by this approach, since adjustment of the hand of cut in an optical fiber shaft is needed grinding an optical fiber end face aslant and by abolishing the cylinder symmetry of an optical fiber, there is a problem of cost increasing.

[0014] Moreover, as an option, in order to carry out incidence of the outgoing radiation light from VCSEL to an optical fiber, a slanting reflector is established in the surface of a mounting substrate, and the approach of carrying out optical incidence of the optical path to bending and the optical fiber arranged beforehand in the desired location in this reflector is proposed (see for example, the ***** No. 502633 [11 to] official report). However, the following technical problem [2nd] must be solved by this approach.

[0015] The 2nd technical problem is a problem that the outgoing radiation light of a laser diode has an certain angle of divergence, and spreads space.

[0016] The simplest approach of solving this is making the optical outgoing radiation edge of a laser diode, and the optical incidence edge of an optical fiber approach. If end-face luminescence mold laser is used, it is very easy to enforce this approach.

[0017] However, since the direction of optical outgoing radiation becomes a component side and a perpendicular as said 1st technical problem described when using VCSEL, it is necessary to change an optical path and is not necessarily easy in a certain reflector. Moreover, some optical path lengths must be secured by the geometric-like limit by the dimension of a VCSEL chip etc. For this reason, the diameter of an outgoing radiation light spot which carries out incidence to an optical fiber becomes large, consequently the optical connection with an optical fiber becomes impossible efficiently.

[0018] The simplest approach as approach to these problems is an approach of mounting a chip carrier on a mounting substrate, as VCSEL is mounted in one side face of the rectangle object called a chip carrier, and a VCSEL outgoing radiation side and an optical fiber incidence end face carry out phase opposite and approach by making another side face of a chip carrier into a component side after that.

[0019] However, after mounting VCSEL on a chip carrier and rotating a chip carrier by this approach, it is necessary to arrange on a mounting substrate, and is process top inconvenience. Moreover, since the high-speed operation of current and outgoing radiation light is demanded, the capacitance which the

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chip carrier itself has is also the factor which checks high-speed operation, and it is desirable to exclude a chip carrier.

[0020] This invention can solve the two above-mentioned big technical problems to coincidence, and aims at offering the optical module which used it for the optical-path conversion object equipped with the simple structure for moreover realizing the surface mount of VCSEL on the low back for optical communication, and its mounting structure list.

[0021]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the optical-path conversion object of this invention The optical plane of incidence to which the side face of a body in which have translucency and the shape of a column is accomplished is made to carry out incidence of the light from the outside of said body, While forming the inclined plane in which the light which carried out incidence from this optical plane of incidence is reflected by the inside of said body, and the optical outgoing radiation side for carrying out outgoing radiation of the light which reflected in this inclined plane to the outside of said body, it is characterized by forming the lens section for condensing in each of said optical plane of incidence and said optical outgoing radiation side.

[0022] Moreover, while the include angle which said inclined plane and said optical plane of incidence make especially, and the include angle which said inclined plane and said optical outgoing radiation side make are 45 degrees, respectively, it is characterized by forming said lens section in the shape of a semi-sphere side.

[0023] Moreover, when the refractive index inside said body is set to n_1 and the refractive index of the outside of said body is especially set to n_2 , it is characterized by satisfying the relation of $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$.

[0024] Moreover, the mounting structure of the optical-path conversion object of this invention is characterized by arranging in said OPTO semiconductor device the above-mentioned optical-path conversion object which makes optical connection at said high surface of position while it arranges the OPTO semiconductor device which makes field luminescence and/or light-receiving perform to the low surface of position of the substrate in which a low surface of position and a high surface of position with the difference of elevation were formed.

[0025] Moreover, while forming the crevice which has said low surface of position in said substrate especially, it is characterized by closing airtightly with the above-mentioned optical-path conversion object which said OPTO semiconductor device is held [object] in this crevice, and makes said OPTO semiconductor device make optical connection of said crevice.

[0026] Furthermore, the optical module of this invention is characterized by making the optical outgoing radiation edge or the optical incidence edge of an optical fiber which makes optical connection meet the optical plane of incidence or the optical outgoing radiation side of said optical-path conversion object to said OPTO semiconductor device while it is equipped with the mounting structure of the above-mentioned optical-path conversion object.

[0027]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained at a detail based on the drawing illustrated typically.

[0028] The perspective view of the optical-path conversion object for optical communication concerning this invention is shown in drawing 1 (a) and (b). Since the optical-path conversion object 15 reflects the incident light from optical plane-of-incidence 15a to which incidence of the light from the outside of a body is carried out, and this optical plane-of-incidence 15a in the side face of a body in which have translucency and the shape of a column is accomplished, by the inside of a body Optical outgoing radiation side 15b for carrying out outgoing radiation of the inclined plane (reflector) 20 which inclines to an incident light shaft, and the light which incidence was carried out to this optical plane-of-incidence 15a, and was reflected by the body inside of an inclined plane 20 is formed. It is characterized by forming in optical plane-of-incidence 15a and optical outgoing radiation side 15b the lens sections 18 and 19 which can acquire a condensing operation for nothing parallel light. In addition, 16 in drawing is the joint formed with the metal, and in case it is arranged on the substrate for component mounting (only henceforth a substrate) which carries out the postscript of the optical-path conversion object 15, it is for

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making it join to the principal plane of this substrate.

[0029] A decomposition perspective view shows signs that the optical-path conversion object 15 is arranged in drawing 2 (a) at the substrate 12 for component mounting (only henceforth a substrate), and a perspective view shows the mounting structure of the optical-path conversion object 15 to drawing 2 (b). As shown in drawing 2, while a barrier layer field arranges the field light emitting device 11 (and/or, field photo detector which are OPTO semiconductor devices, such as a photodiode) which are OPTO semiconductor devices, such as VCSEL which consisted of ingredients, such as a GaAs system, an AlGaAs system, an InGaAs system, and an InGaAsP system, in low surface-of-position 12b of the substrate 12 in which **** of the difference of elevation was formed, the optical-path conversion object 15 is arranged in high surface-of-position 12a. And it is characterized by having covered especially the field light emitting device 11 (and/or, field photo detector) with the optical-path conversion object 15, and closing it airtightly.

[0030] The optical module M1 makes optical incidence edge 13a of an optical fiber 13 meet optical outgoing radiation side 15b of the optical-path conversion object 15. In addition, for example, a field photo detector is prepared in low surface-of-position 12b in the crevice formed in the substrate 12, 15b is made into optical plane of incidence, the optical outgoing radiation edge of an optical fiber 13 may be made to meet the optical plane of incidence of the optical-path conversion object 15 in drawing 2 (b) in drawing 2 (a) by using the edge 13 of an optical fiber 13 as an optical outgoing radiation edge, and an optical module may be constituted. Moreover, a level difference is sufficient as low surface-of-position 12b and high surface-of-position 12a with the difference of elevation, and they do not need to form a crevice in a substrate 12.

[0031] Next, based on the III-III line sectional view of drawing 2 (b) shown typically, the optical connection method between the field light emitting device 11 which is VCSEL, and an optical fiber 13 is explained to drawing 3. In the optical-path conversion object 15, the include angle theta 1 which an inclined plane 20 and optical plane-of-incidence 15a make, and the include angle theta 2 which an inclined plane 20 and optical outgoing radiation side 15b make are 45 degrees, respectively, and the lens sections 18 and 19 are formed in the shape of [which a condensing operation is performed and can obtain parallel light] a semi-sphere side.

[0032] After incidence is carried out into the optical-path conversion object 15, optical-path conversion is carried out in an inclined plane 20 at a right angle and the outgoing radiation light from the field light emitting device 11 penetrates the optical-path conversion object 15, incidence of it is carried out to an optical fiber 13. The outgoing radiation light from the field light emitting device 11 spreads the inside of a medium in spherical wave with an certain angle of divergence peculiar to semiconductor laser. The outgoing radiation light from the field light emitting device 11 is convertible for parallel light by arranging the outgoing radiation end face of a field light emitting device in the focal location it is decided in the semi-sphere side radius r_1 of the incidence lens 18 that will be the semi-sphere side-like lens section 18 (henceforth an incidence lens), the refractive index n_1 of the optical-path conversion object 15, the refractive index n_2 of an external medium, and a list. By the same principle, the propagation light changed into parallel light is arranging incidence end-face 13a of an optical fiber 13 in the focal location of the lens section 19 (henceforth an outgoing radiation lens), and it becomes possible to make an optical fiber 13 carry out incidence of the outgoing radiation light from the field light emitting device 11 effectively of it.

[0033] Next, the incidence lens 18 is explained to a detail based on the cross section shown in drawing 4. In drawing 4, in the core of a semi-sphere lens, and r , the radius of a semi-sphere lens and Point F express a focal location, and, as for Point C, A expresses the spherical surface of a semi-sphere lens, and an intersection (following, top-most vertices) with a straight line CF. If the refractive index of n_1 and the semi-sphere exterior is set to n_2 for the refractive index inside a semi-sphere, a focal distance AF will be given with the relational expression of $n_2/(n_1-n_2) \times r$. For example, if [it is referred to as $n_1=1.5$ and $n_2=1.0$, and] $r=100$ micrometers, it will be set to $AF=200$ micrometer, and if the outgoing radiation point of a field light emitting device is arranged in the location separated from the semi-sphere side lens top-most vertices A 200 micrometers, outgoing radiation light will be changed into parallel light. The

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outgoing radiation lens 19 can be explained similarly.

[0034] Moreover, in the above-mentioned optical system, a scale factor m is given by $m=f_2/f_1$, when it is made into the incidence lens focal distance f_1 and the outgoing radiation lens focal distance f_2 . If the refractive index of the optical-path conversion object 15 and a perimeter medium is decided, since f_1 and f_2 are determined with a radius of [r_2] the radius r_1 of the incidence lens 18, and the outgoing radiation lens 19, they are what (for example, r_1 and r_2 are changed) r_1 and r_2 are adjusted to arbitration for, and can set up the scale factor m of arbitration.

[0035] That is, though the spot size of the outgoing radiation light from the field light emitting device 11 and the spot size of an optical fiber 13 are not the same, it is realizable of good optical connection by setting up suitably the radius of the incidence lens 18 and the outgoing radiation lens 19.

[0036] Next, an inclined plane 20 is explained to a detail. If the metal membrane of a high reflection factor which changes from Au, aluminum, or Ag to an inclined plane 20 is given and it is a reflector, the tilt angle of an inclined plane 20 can reflect light efficiently by any cases. However, when using total reflection as reflection, formation of such a metal membrane is unnecessary.

[0037] If incidence of the light is carried out from a medium with a high refractive index to a low medium above a certain incident angle, it cannot be spread to a side with a low refractive index, but full reflection will be carried out in the interface of a medium. The angular dependence of the reflection factor of the light which carried out incidence from refractive-index $n_1=1.5$ to $n_2=1.0$ is shown in drawing 5 (a). Although light is reflected with the reflection factor which changes with polarization directions when an incident angle is small so that clearly from this drawing, both polarization light (S polarization, P polarization) is reflected 100% more than at total reflection angle =41.8 degree. That is, if the optical-path conversion object 15 is $n_1=1.5$, since full reflection of the propagation light is carried out in 45 degrees of incident angles, it will become an ideal reflector even if it does not give the reflective film etc. to especially the reflector 20.

[0038] When the slant-face angle of a reflector 20 is made into 45 degrees (90-degree optical-path conversion), the result to which total reflection calculated the refractive-index ratios n_2/n_1 of the medium to cut is shown in drawing 5 (b). In order to make an inclined plane 20 into a total reflection side, the material selection of the optical-path conversion object 15 is [that what is necessary is just to fulfill the conditions of $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$] more possible than this drawing suitably in this range. When specifically referred to as perimeter medium refractive-index $n_2=1.0$, ingredients, such as a common optical-glass ingredient, for example, crown glass, borosilicate crown glass, dense barium crown glass, light flint glass, dense flint glass, silica glass, sapphire, and a zinc selenide, are [that what is necessary is just to use the ingredient of $n_1 > 1.41$ for an optical-path conversion object.] usable. In addition, transparency resin etc. is usable.

[0039] Next, the mounting structure of the optical-path conversion object 15 and the operation gestalt of the optical module using it are explained to a detail.

[0040] In drawing 2, low surface-of-position 12b with the difference of elevation and high surface-of-position 12a are formed, and producible single crystal silicon is easily used for the substrate 12 which mounts the field light emitting device 11 for a low surface of position by anisotropic etching. Moreover, the joint 17 is annularly formed in high surface-of-position 12a around low surface-of-position 12b formed in the crevice with the solder for junction which is a thin film pattern. The field light emitting device 11 is correctly positioned by the alignment marker (un-illustrating) formed in the substrate 12, and mounting immobilization is carried out with the solder for junction (un-illustrating) prepared in low surface-of-position 12b.

[0041] Mounting immobilization of the optical-path conversion object 15 is carried out like the field light emitting device 11 after mounting of the field light emitting device 11 in the upper part of the field light emitting device 11. the field (this operation gestalt optical plane-of-incidence 15a) which carries out phase opposite with the substrate 12 of the optical-path conversion object 15 -- beforehand -- junction -- public funds -- the joint 16 is formed by the group pattern and it is joined by heating sticking by pressure with the joint 17 by the side of a substrate 12. At this time, positioning mounting of the light emission launch complex and the incidence lens 18 of the field light emitting device 11 is correctly

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carried out so that it may be arranged on the same optical axis.

[0042] The substrate 14 for optical fiber mounting for positioning the field light emitting device 11 and the optical-path conversion object 15 to the mounting back, and positioning an optical fiber 13 to up to a substrate 12 is arranged to up to a substrate 12, and, subsequently an optical fiber 13 is arranged to up to the substrate 14 for optical fiber mounting. At this time, it is correctly positioned so that the optical axis of an optical fiber 13 and the optical axis of the outgoing radiation lens 19 may be in agreement.

[0043] As a substrate metal, a joint 17 is formed by layered products, such as Au/Cr or Au/Pt/Ti, for example, in the upper layer/lower layer, arranges solder ingredients, such as gold tin and ****, on this layered product, and is constituted. In addition, insulator layers, such as for example, SiO₂ film, are formed in the lower part of such a substrate metal. After the electric power supply track (un-illustrating) to the field light emitting device 11 prepares said insulator layer in the lowest layer, forms electric power supply wiring to the field light emitting device 11 on the insulator layer of the lowest layer and forms the insulator layer of SiO₂, ZrO₂, TiO₂, and aluminum₂O₃ grade on it, its structure which forms said substrate metal is desirable. By adopting such structure, the optical-path conversion object 15 is arranged in the field light emitting device 11 upper part, and it becomes possible to make perfect hermetic seal structure and discontinuous construction form in the surroundings of the field light emitting device 11.

[0044] Next, array-ized OPTO semiconductor device arrays, such as the field light emitting device 11 and a field photo detector, are prepared, the lens section corresponding to array-izing of an OPTO semiconductor device is prepared in the side face of the optical-path conversion object 15 in the shape of an array, and the optical module which installed two or more optical fibers which make optical connection side by side in the lens section of the shape of this array is explained.

[0045] The substrate 14 for optical fiber mounting with which the optical module M2 shown in drawing 6 with a perspective view installed three optical fibers 13A, 13B, and 13C lining up side-by-side on the substrate 12, It has the optical-path conversion object 15 which prepared the outgoing radiation lenses 19A, 19B, and 19C and the incidence lens arranged in the shape of an array corresponding to these outgoing radiation lens, and the field light emitting device array which has the outgoing radiation section corresponding to an outgoing radiation lens, and changes.

[0046] Here, the inclined plane 20 of the optical-path conversion object 15 is formed at the include angle of 45 degrees like the optical module M1. Moreover, the field light emitting device array which is not illustrated is arranged like drawing 2 (b) at the lower part of the optical-path conversion object 15. The direction of a train of a field light emitting device array is a perpendicular direction to an optical fiber optical axis. At most by about 100 micrometers, since the radius of the incidence lens in the optical-path conversion object 15 and an outgoing radiation lens is good, it can fully respond also to the field light emitting device array chip of the high density of 300-micrometer spacing.

[0047] The optical-path conversion object 15 of this invention is effective also to a two-dimensional VCSEL array. The optical module M3 typically illustrated to drawing 7 and drawing 8 shows the example of application about the field light emitting device two dimensional array of 3x2.

[0048] The optical module M3 to the low surface of position in the crevice formed in the substrate 12 like the optical module M1 The field light emitting device array 21 equipped with the light-emitting parts 11A, 11B, 11C, 11D, 11E, and 11F arranged at the matrix of 3x2 is arranged. It covers and consists of optical-path conversion objects 15 which were equipped with the incidence lens and the outgoing radiation lens (19A-19F) corresponding to the light-emitting part of this field light emitting device array, and were equipped with the inclined plane 20 formed like the optical module M1. Furthermore, corresponding to the outgoing radiation lens of the optical-path conversion object 15, the optical fiber is prepared in two steps of three trains. To namely, substrate 14A for lower optical fiber mounting by which the V groove for optical fiber loading was formed in three trains Optical fibers 13A, 13B, and 13C are arranged, and substrate 14B for up optical fiber mounting by which the V groove for optical fiber loading was formed in each of vertical both principal planes at three trains is laid. Furthermore, optical fibers 13D, 13E, and 13F are arranged in the V groove formed in the upper principal plane of substrate 14B for up optical fiber mounting.

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[0049] As such a configuration shows to drawing 8, light by which outgoing radiation was carried out from light-emitting part 11B of the field light emitting device array 21 is made into parallel light by incidence lens 18B, it is reflected by the right angle by the inclined plane 20, and is condensed by outgoing radiation lens 19B, and incidence of it is carried out to the point of optical fiber 13B arranged in the focal location of an outgoing radiation lens. Similarly, incidence of the outgoing radiation light from light-emitting part 11E of the field light emitting device array 21 is carried out to the point of optical fiber 13E through incidence lens 18E, an inclined plane 20, and outgoing radiation lens 19E.

[0050] 90-degree optical-path conversion is carried out in a reflector, respectively, the outgoing radiation beam-of-light train from the field light emitting device array located in a line in the direction of an optical axis of an optical fiber in this way turns into a beam-of-light train of a direction perpendicular to the mounting substrate side of a field light emitting device, and while very good optical connection is attained by arranging the point of each optical fiber in the focal location of each beam of light, since the field light emitting device was covered with the optical-path conversion object, low back-ization is also realized.

[0051] In addition, although the optical module using the optical-path conversion object of this invention assumed the optical transmitting module which used field light emitting devices, such as VCSEL, it is natural. [of it applying to the module for optical reception, or a field light emitting device and a photo detector being prepared, and it being able to apply to the module for optical reception and transmission from reciprocity, using a field light emitting device as a photo detector,]

[0052] Moreover, although they explained the thing using the refraction in the interface of for example, a spherical-surface dielectric, the incidence lens and outgoing radiation lens which were prepared in the above-mentioned optical-path conversion object may use the Fresnel lens using diffraction, and a monotonous lens like a hologram lens, are using such a plate-like lens, and can expect a miniaturization and low back-ization further.

[0053]

[Example] Below, the example which materialized this invention more is explained.

[0054] In drawing 1, it formed with mold shaping, using borosilicate crown glass as an optical-path conversion object 15. The joint 16 was produced using metal vacuum deposition. The inclined plane 20 was formed with the 45-degree inclination to the plane of composition of the optical-path conversion object 15, and set both the radii of the incidence lens 18 and the outgoing radiation lens 19 to 100 micrometers.

[0055] In the optical module M2 shown in drawing 2, low surface-of-position 12b which arranged VCSEL11 was correctly produced using the anisotropic etching technique which used the alkali water solution for the FOOTO lithography technical list, using single crystal silicon as a substrate 12. The depth of this low surface-of-position 12b was set to about 400 micrometers. This is because it was decided with the component thickness of VCSEL11 that they would be the focal distance of the incidence lens 18 and a list (a focal distance and component thickness of VCSEL11 were set to about 200 micrometers). Moreover, although the width of face of low surface-of-position 12b was decided by size of the optical-path conversion object 15, since it set the plane of composition of the optical-path conversion object 15 to 1mmx1mm, it was made into size somewhat smaller than this. The insulator layer which consists of SiO₂ as the lowest layer on the substrate 12 which is a mounting substrate of VCSEL11 also including low surface-of-position 12b was formed by the oxidizing [thermally] method.

[0056] On SiO₂ of the lowest layer, the electric wiring which supplies power to VCSEL11 was formed with the photolithography method, metal vacuum deposition, etc., and SiO₂ was formed by the spatter as an up insulating layer except for the electrical connection (electrode putt) of said metal wiring on it. The joint 17 which consists of the thin film solder pattern for junction was formed on the up insulating layer. As a substrate metal layer of the solder pattern using gold tin as a solder thin film material, it considered as the laminated structure of Au/Pt/Ti in the upper layer/lower layer. Although [the solder thin film pattern of this example] un-illustrating, it prepared also in the mounting section of VCSEL11 at coincidence.

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[0057] VCSEL11, the optical-path conversion object 15, and the mounting process of an optical fiber 13 are explained below.

[0058] VCSEL11 was used, first, the positioning marker (un-illustrating) was used for low surface-of-position 12b on a substrate 12, it has been arranged correctly, and VCSEL11 was mounted using non-illustrated thin film solder. Then, after carrying out alignment of the optical-path conversion object 15 to a substrate 12 using a positioning marker (un-illustrating), the optical-path conversion object 15 was mounted on the substrate 12 by carrying out sticking-by-pressure heating of the joint 17 by the side of a substrate 12, and the joint 16 by the side of the optical-path conversion object 15.

[0059] Mounting of the optical-path conversion object 15 was performed in inert gas ambient atmospheres, such as nitrogen, and the hermetic seal was carried out to it being also with the optical-path conversion object 15 about VCSEL11 using the joint 17 which consists of the solder for junction prepared in the perimeter of the crevice formed in the substrate 12.

[0060] Next, the substrate 14 for optical fiber mounting was correctly mounted to up to the substrate 12, and the optical module M1 equipped with the optical-path conversion object 15 of this invention was completed by carrying out arrangement immobilization to V groove 14a in which the optical fiber 13 was finally formed on the substrate 14 for optical fiber mounting.

[0061] In this way, by this example, 90 degrees of optical paths of the light which carried out outgoing radiation perpendicularly to the component side of a field light emitting device could be changed easily, and optical incidence was able to be carried out to the optical fiber efficiently and effectively. Furthermore, the hermetic seal of the field light emitting device was able to be carried out easily and simple, and it was able to consider as the optical module which realized low back-ization.

[0062]

[Effect of the Invention] The optical plane of incidence to which the side face of a body in which according to the optical-path conversion object of this invention have translucency and the shape of a column is accomplished is made to carry out incidence of the light from the outside of a body, While forming the inclined plane in which the light which carried out incidence from this optical plane of incidence is reflected by the inside of a body, and the optical outgoing radiation side for carrying out outgoing radiation of the light which reflected in this inclined plane to the outside of a body Since the lens section for condensing was formed in each of optical plane of incidence and an optical outgoing radiation side, optical coupling of an OPTO semiconductor device and an optical fiber is efficiently realized with an easy configuration.

[0063] While being 45 degrees, respectively, the include angle which the inclined plane of an optical-path conversion object and optical plane of incidence make especially, and the include angle which an inclined plane and an optical outgoing radiation side make 90 degrees of optical paths of the light which carried out outgoing radiation perpendicularly to the component side of for example, a field light emitting device by forming the lens section in the shape of a semi-sphere side are easily convertible. The mounting structure which can carry out optical incidence to an optical fiber effectively efficiently where low back-ization is maintained, and an optical module can be offered.

[0064] Moreover, when the refractive index of an optical-path conversion object is set to n_1 and the refractive index around [outside] a body is set to n_2 , since total reflection arises in an interface, it is not necessary to form light reflex film, such as a metal membrane, in an inclined plane, and an efficient light reflex is realized by satisfying the relation of $n_2/n_1 < 0.71$.

[0065] Moreover, the semi-sphere side formed in optical plane of incidence can make scale-factor adjustment of optical system easy by changing the semi-sphere side and radius which were formed in said optical outgoing radiation side.

[0066] Moreover, while arranging an OPTO semiconductor device in the low surface of position of the substrate in which a low surface of position and a high surface of position with the difference of elevation were formed, low back-ization can be realized according to the mounting structure which arranges an optical-path conversion object in a high surface of position.

[0067] Furthermore, the hermetic seal of the perimeter of these components can be carried out easily and simple by covering an OPTO semiconductor device with an optical-path conversion object, and closing

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it airtightly.

[Translation done.]

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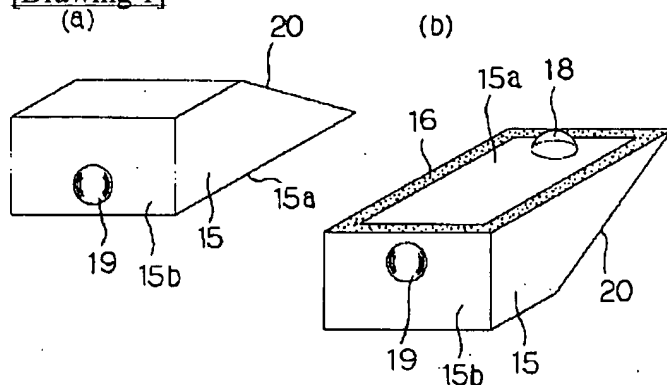
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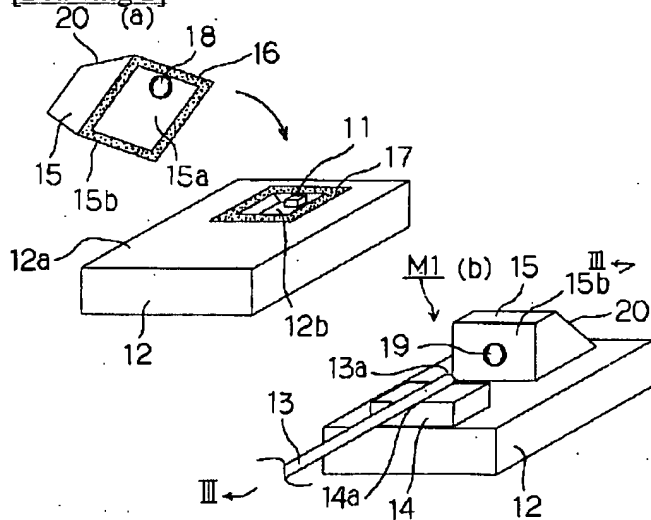
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

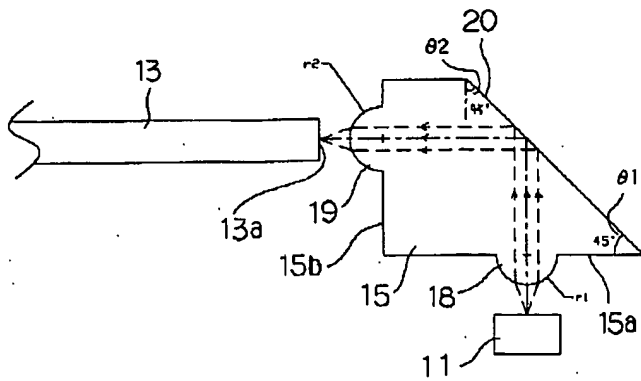


[Drawing 2]

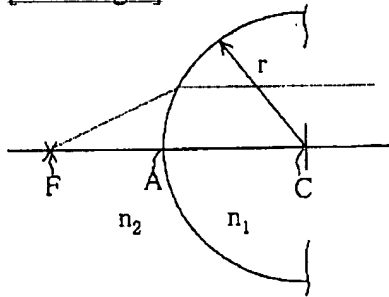


[Drawing 3]

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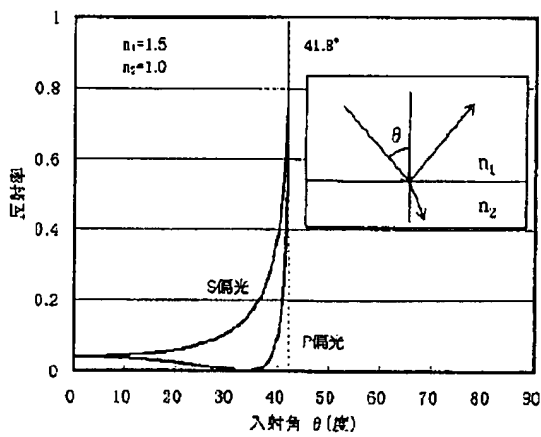


[Drawing 4]



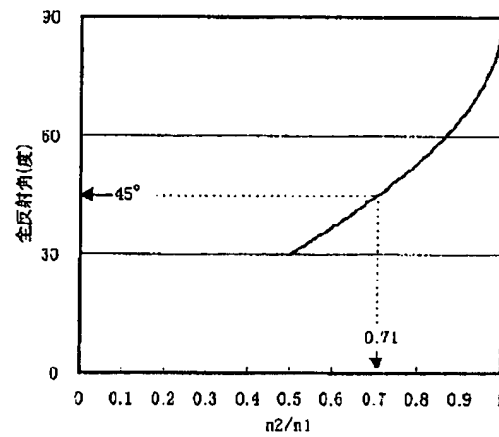
[Drawing 5]

(a)



入射角に対する反射率

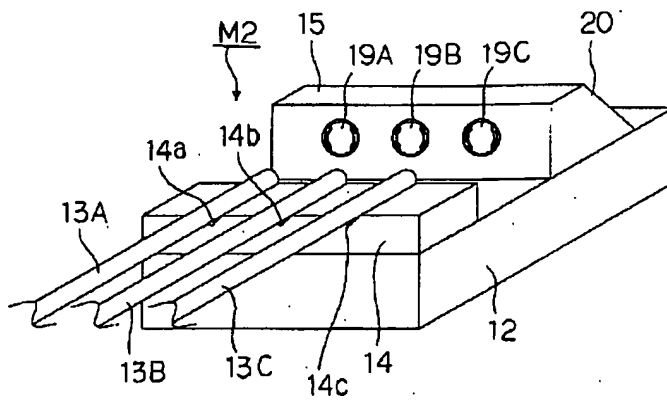
(b)



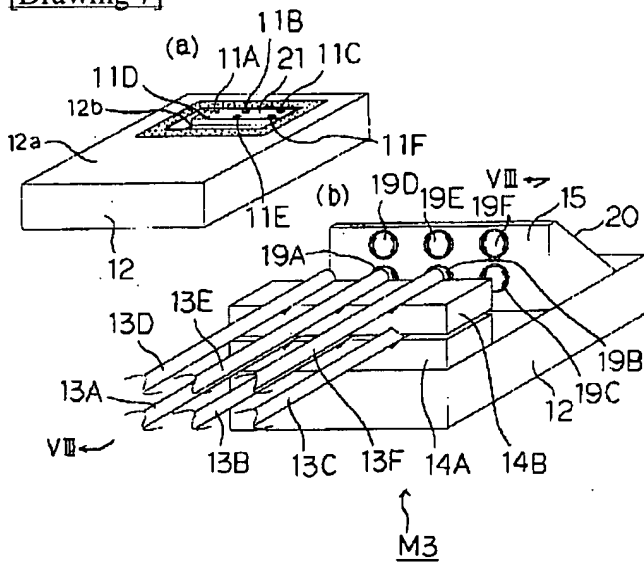
媒質屈折率と全反射角

[Drawing 6]

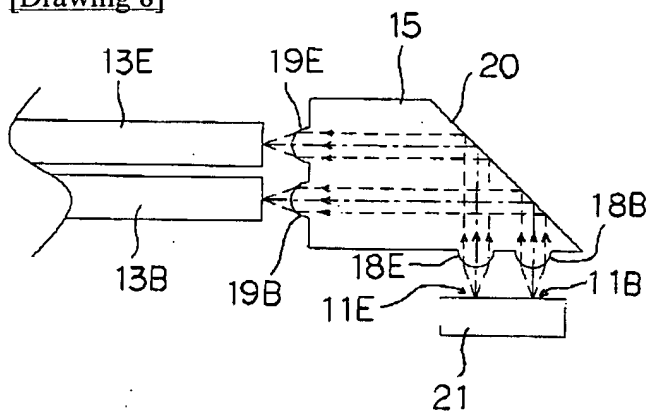
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[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 8]



[Translation done.]

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